

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1886

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IN OPEN SESSION.

SENATOR EDMUNDS CHANGES HIS MIND.

The Republicans Desperate, Determine to Consider Nominations in Open Session, So as to Make Capital—The Fitz John Porter Bill—Other News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—[Special.]—It is reported that Senator Edmunds has changed his mind in regard to secret sessions, and will support Mr. Platt's motion to have the nominations considered in open sessions. This is an indication that the republicans despair of forcing the president to comply in their demands for the papers relative to removals, and that their only hope now is to address the country, and try to make political capital when considering nominations. The democratic senators are firm and unanimous in support of the president's position on this question. All the republicans will not support Platt in his effort to abolish secret sessions, and he will be beaten.

General Bingham's bill to give the widow of General Hancock a pension of \$2,000 a year is set to pass.

The house will be occupied for a week on the Fitz John Porter bill. Its friends count on a solid democratic vote, and twelve or fifteen republican votes at least. They also figure out a clear majority in the senate.

Congressman Hammond was a guest tonight at a dinner given by the president to the supreme court.

Miss Annie Turpin, of Atlanta, has been appointed to a clerkship in the agricultural department.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Senator Morgan Speaks Violently Against the Blair Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—In the senate today, after the disposal of the routine morning business, Mr. Edmunds said, as one important committee of the senate had to go to New York today, and other important committees had considerable work to do, he believed the public business would be best subserved by the adjournment of the senate from this afternoon until the next adjournment today it be till Monday. Agreed to.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

Mr. Teller submitted an amendment to the Ennis resolution of inquiry regarding the refusal of the assistant treasurer at New Orleans to issue silver certificates in exchange for silver dollars. The amendment directs the committee on finance to inquire also into the loss of money due to him received by the New Orleans sub-treasurer, and whether such loss occurred in connection with the exchange of silver certificates for silver coin. The amendment was ordered printed.

The senate took up and passed, after some discussion, but without amendment, the bill to regulate the promotion of West Point cadets. The effect of the bill is that graduates become part of the army upon graduation, even though no vacancies in the several regiments exist.

REGULATING EDUCATION BILL.

At two o'clock the education bill was laid before the senate, and Mr. Morgan took the floor on it. The bill, Mr. Morgan said, was a bill to create and elaborate the machinery of the government. It was a bill to tax the honest hard working man in order to educate the children of a drunken, loafing vagabond, who would not work for his living.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a bill granting a pension of \$2,000 per annum to the widow of General W. S. Hancock, of New York, objected.

Mr. Neelbom, of Texas, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported the Indian appropriation bill and it was referred to the committee.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, reported the bill, and it was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

In the second morning hour Mr. Adams, of Illinois, on behalf of the committee on banking and currency, called up the bill to enable the National banking association to increase its capital stock and to change their names or locations. The bill was criticized by Mr. Beach, of New York, because of the excessive beverage, and by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, Mr. Reagan, of Texas, and Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, upon the general ground that it conferred increased power upon the national banks.

The bill was passed, yes, 129; nays, 120.

Mr. Adams entered a motion to reconsider the bill, and it was agreed to. The bill was then voted on to lay that motion on the table, but the morning hour having expired final action was not taken.

The house then, at 2 o'clock, went into committee of the whole on the Fitz John Porter bill.

The debate was opened by Mr. Haynes, of New Hampshire, in support of the bill. Now, he thought, could be made forth that the same was the case in the case now. No witnesses could be summoned who would not be recognized as old acquaintances. He could, therefore, only lay down a few general propositions in support of his views. He contended that the commanding officer at a distance from his superior, must have some discretion in obeying the orders of that superior. The bill, he said, was a bill which would involve his command in destruction, in blind obedience to the orders of a distant superior would be properly branded as incompetent and unworthy. In his action Porter had fulfilled the military requirements of the situation, whatever the condition of his troops might have been, the condition of the road on the night had been such that no express or officer could have responded for them when voting away the money of one man to educate the children of another. The constitutional ground for the bill, Mr. Morgan continued, was to be found in the general welfare clause of the preamble to the constitution. Such an application of that clause simply meant that you could pull down a man that got up by his own exertions and effort to pull up a drunken, loafing vagabond, who would not work for his living.

The best people in the United States were those in the backwoods, in the fear of God, and having respect for the good order and morals of society, had brought up around their own footstools and hearthstones, honest, sincere, diligent and faithful sons and daughters.

A SPICY COLLOQUY.

Mr. Morgan interjected Blair's "Spice" as one involving the right of congress to educate the children of the several states without the consent of the states.

Mr. Blair interposed to say that he regarded the primary duty of education to rest on the parent; but inasmuch as education was indispensable to the existence of a free government, if the parent, whether from inability or disinterest, failed in the performance of his duty that duty fell on the state, and in our republic, if the state, parent and parent both failed, then it became the duty of the public to educate the child, since the child would be a citizen not only of the state, but of the United States. This, however, was a power that should be exercised only in the last resort.

Mr. Call asked Mr. Morgan if he denied the right of the United States to make a donation to a state for any purpose.

Mr. Morgan replied that he could conceive of such a case.

Mr. Call.—Without the consent of the state?

Mr. Morgan.—Scarcely.

In referring to the act of 1846 distributing among the states the surplus money in the treasury of the general government, Mr. Morgan said it was an unfortunate precedent.

Mr. George—Did not Calhoun vote for that bill?

Mr. Morgan—Ah I do not know; and, with the greatest possible respect for the memory of Calhoun, I do not care. Calhoun has neither my conscience nor my honor to care for. Calhoun voted, but both sides of many questions—such as internal improvements, various important constitutional questions—and voted sincerely every time.

Mr. George—That makes us very comfortable here.

Mr. Morgan—I know it does. If you take one side you can feel comfortable, and if I take the other I can feel comfortable, because Calhoun voted both ways. It is a delightful thing to have a political astrologer to tell us what every man can reflect on his sins and transgressions. He saw great danger in the very broad interpretation claimed for the "general welfare" clause of the constitution. He asked whether congress could erect churches throughout the United States on the ground that the churches tended to the general welfare; or could congress appropriate the Standard Oil company and seize its property, because of the conviction that the company's operations rendered oil expensive, while cheap oil was necessary for its "general welfare." The speaker figured at considerable length the constitutional and legal phrase of the question. He cited the decisions of the supreme court in support of his contention. After animadverting on the power assumed for, by, the English parliament to promote the general welfare of England,

by devastating Ireland, and starving and hanging, diminishing the few who could not escape to the land of liberty, Mr. Morgan said: "But I could point you to a nearer and a dearer land where the association of this power to promote the general welfare by securing the blessings of liberty to men under the constitution, in violation of its guarantees and express limitations, caused the noblest men in the land to groan and then snap, then to disperse to scatter to divide, man from man, section from section, church from church and state from state, until they stood in armed array, millions opposed to millions, until the rich tide of fraternal blood that soaked the earth seemed to intoxicate the continent, and made it drunk with the wild frenzy of war. These brethren of this noble nation, who had lived to grow and then snap, then to disperse to scatter to divide,

had participated in the battle, when he was attempting to obey his master's orders to attack Jackson, who had 15,000 men at Centreville. The command had taken the road to Centreville, and in less than twenty minutes it had struck Jackson with six regiments, and the whole army of Virginia had heard the firing and left him to fight that battle with a corpse that was sixteen miles away. [Laughter.]

Mr. Steele said there had been gallant fighting that night, but it had not deterred Jackson from marching his men. He then went on to show the evidences of Porter's dislike for Pope, and while he did not assert that Porter was disloyal to the country, there was no doubt that he was disloyal to Pope.

A map of the scene of the military operations in question, having the space in front of the speaker's desk, Mr. Steele proceeded to point out with a cane the movements of the various commanders in order to settle the disputed point as to whether or not a battle had taken place on the 29th of August. Many of the members formed a semi-circle about him and manifested great interest as he pointed out the points which led him to the conclusion that a severe engagement had taken place on that date. Prominent among his auditors was Mr. Oates, of Alabama, who lost an arm in the engagements under discussion, and who frequently interrupted him with questions and suggestions, while Hugh Lewis, the doorman, who also lost an arm on this field, was deeply interested in the story of which did not reach the body of error, even though crowded with jewels for its bridal with death. If the bill was to be passed, however, Mr. Morgan wanted to see it amended, and suggested certain amendments (one of which was agreed to, making the fiscal year of the United States year contemplated by the bill), and excluding from the money bills to be used for the purpose of the same, any drawn on loans, customs or internal revenue, or from post or consular service or patent office. Mr.

Morgan drew a broad distinction between the money derived from taxation and sales, derived from public lands which constituted a trust for all the people of the United States and maintained that if the money was to be given to the states it should come from the proceeds of these lands.

During the delivery of Morgan's remarks, occasional colloquies occurred between himself and Messrs. George, Call and Blair as to the various details of the measure under discussion. The debate closed with Morgan still holding the floor.

After an executive session the senate adjourned till Monday.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL.

It Comes Up in the House for Debate—The Speeches.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—In the house Mr. Reed, of Maine, offered a resolution modifying the order making Fitz John Porter the continuing special order from today until next Thursday, so as to provide that the bill shall not be considered until after the second modification of the day.

Mr. Ingalls endeavored to have the order further amended, so that the previous question should be decided on Tuesday instead of Thursday, but he was unsuccessful, and Mr. Reed's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, defended Porter, and supported the bill. The speeches of these three gentlemen consumed the day's session. At 4:50 p.m. the committee rose and the house adjourned.

A NEW CHINESE BILL.

Senator Mitchell Points Out the Way to Relief.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Senator Mitchell, of Oregon today introduced a new anti-Chinese bill. After reciting in the preamble that all the treaties which inhibit the United States from absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States are pernicious to the peace, domestic tranquility and general welfare of the United States, he provides in the first section that all treaties between the United States government and the Chinese empire, in so far as they recognize or permit the coming of Chinese to the United States, and inhibit the government of the United States from absolutely prohibiting the coming of the Chinese to the United States, and all acts of congress which in any manner, or upon any condition, recognize or permit the coming of Chinese to the United States are hereby abrogated, set aside and repealed.

Section two provides that from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any Chinese, whether subjects of China or otherwise, as well as those who are now within the limits of the United States and who may hereafter leave the United States and attempt to return, to be a citizen of the United States or to hold any office or position of trust or honor in the government, or to be a member of any corporation, or to be a director of any company, or to be a member of any association, or to be a member of any club, or to be a member of any society, or to be a member of any organization, or to be a member of any church, or to be a member of any religious society, or to be a member of any benevolent, or all of the above.

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THE PAN-ELECTRIC SUITS.

The Replies to the Inquiries of the House of the Department.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Representative Gibson, chairman of the house committee on expenditures, and the department of justice, has received replies from the secretary of the interior and the attorney general to the resolution of his duty that duty fell on the state, and in our republic, if the state, parent and parent both failed, then it became the duty of the public to educate the child, since the child would be a citizen not only of the state, but of the United States. This, however, was a power that should be exercised only in the last resort.

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COLQUITT'S CRUSADE AGAINST THE SALE OF LIQUOR IN WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Senator Steps to the Front as the Leader of the Prohibition Forces in Congress—Other Congressional Attacks on the Liquor Traffic—High Licenses.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—[Special.]—Senator Colquitt has come to the front as the leading agitator of temperance reform in congress. Since the opening of the present session he has been industriously engaged in promoting the cause of prohibition in the public mind, and now his opinions on this question have been incorporated in a bill which congress is to adopt or reject. It is a bill to regulate the sale of liquor in this district. It is modeled after the local option law of Georgia, but its provisions are not so stringent. No inhibition is placed on the sale of intoxicating liquors by druggists on prescription of physicians. Senator Colquitt has canvassed the question among his colleagues in the senate and is assured of a strong support of his measure.

The bill will be pressed in the house at the same time and is sure of a strong backing in that body. While many of its firmest friends are here today, and are debating in harmonious council whether they will recognize that there are limits and boundaries on their powers as lawmakers, or whether they will again declare their unrestricted right to what will promote the general welfare.

For my part, I feel gratified to have the people of this country, having been incorporated in a bill which congress is to adopt or reject. It is a bill to regulate the sale of liquor in this district. It is modeled after the local option law of Georgia, but its provisions are not so stringent. No inhibition is placed on the sale of intoxicating liquors by druggists on prescription of physicians. Senator Colquitt has canvassed the question among his colleagues in the senate and is assured of a strong support of his measure.

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MACON MATTERS.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE CENTRAL CITY.

MACON Wins the Cook Fight—A Military Salute to a Bridal Party—Point of Law—The Roff Donation Accepted—Personal Mention—Other News Notes From Macon.

MACON, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Today the last fight between the Macon and Brunswick game cocks was fought at the cockpit, outside the city limits in East Macon. The fight stod six and six, and a great deal of interest was manifested in sporting circles over the probable result. There were \$500 on the main and \$25 on the fights, and much joy was manifested by Macon sports over the result. A good deal of money changed hands, and one lucky winner pocketed about \$400 at the wind-up.

A Pleasant Occasion.

MACON, February 11.—[Special.]—Last night the Floyd Rifles, some thirty strong, under the command of Captain Hardeman, shouldered their muskets, and with drums beating and colors flying, they marched down to the residence of Jeff D. Johnson, a member of the company recently married, and fired three volleys in honor of the newly fledged benedict and his fair young bride. Your correspondent went along, and as it was his first experience as a war correspondent, he in common with all who were present, were most gratefully astonished at the magnificence of the spread that was placed before us. There was syllabub that would have made you silly, but had you been there, you would have seen all kinds of fruits and a great many other good things, and a crowd of jolly, good boys, with a sprinkling of fair dames, all went to make up a very pleasant occasion.

Several card tables were soon occupied by merry players, and others spent the time chatting, jesting and laughing until the drum beat to quarters, when all shouldered arms, and with many wishes to the popular young officer and his bride, we took up the upward march.

Captain Hardeman's grace was unique. A lady called on him as he took his place at the head of the board and said: "Captain, you must ask a blessing." With his politest bow the jolly warrior replied: "There is but one military grace, ma'am, and that is fire by files." The boys took the hint, and an assault was made on the good things that would have done credit to veterans.

A Point of Law.

MACON, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Ex-Mayor W. A. Huff was summoned to appear before the recorder this morning to answer charges of the fireman's ordinance. When the case was called Mr. Huff informed the judge that he had never been called upon to pay any license whatever, but if the clerk would tell him what proportion of the \$15,000 license and business tax fell to his share, he was ready to pay it. The recorder asked the clerk what Mr. Huff's license was. The clerk replied that he proposed to charge Mr. Huff \$50, while he got only \$10 of his. Mr. Huff asked if that was his proportionate share, and the clerk replied that it was impossible to tell whether or not it was. The point at issue is the finding act passed in 1879, which was a virtual compromise between the various local factions. This act, which was intended to create \$750,000 new bonds, with which to take up the indebtedness of the city, provided a section which, when followed, was passed on the back of every new bond: "Section 15: The terms of this act shall constitute an inviolable contract between the mayor and city council of the city of Macon, and every purchaser or holder of any bond authorized and issued by and under this act."

The act authorized the levying of not more than 11 percent on real and personal property, three-fourths of which was to go to protect the bonds. The business and license tax was not to exceed \$15,000, under the provisions of this act, but this portion of the law was never practically carried out, and last year that portion of the act was repealed, and the limit of the business and license tax was \$10,000. The principal intent of Mr. Huff's case is the expediency of the last act, repealing the first, and raising the limit of taxation. The court seeing the importance of the matter reserved his decision for a careful and patient examination of the case.

The Deed Accepted.

MACON, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—The county commissioners met this morning and accepted the deed to part of the Roff donation. The deed was accepted under the provisions of the deed the mayor may, in case of emergency, grant a certificate to apply for treatment, but otherwise all applications must go to the authorized agents of the county commissioners, and they reserve the right to investigate and confirm or reject all applications for the benefits of public charity at the time.

They confirmed the contract for the paving of the sidewalks about the courthouse which were awarded to Messrs. McCurdy & Shepard, of Stone Mountain, and of Case & Macon. The paving will be done with stone mountain granite.

A liquor license was granted to J. M. Stripling, of Rutland district.

Suddenly Wedded.

MACON, February 11.—[Special.]—Paisley Black had all the legal formalities settled for breach of promise the other day, and then when Albert tried to compromise by marrying her, she refused. But today she relented and the blissful pair appeared before Judge Cherry and were married.

Died in Davison.

MACON, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Judge J. J. Cherry, of the telegraph office, T. Brown, a merchant of Davison, for a metallic burial case for his baby that died there this morning.

A Nice Present.

MACON, February 11.—[Special.]—Judge John Foley and Miss Margaret Burns, of East Macon, came over the river and were quite married by the Catholic priest yesterday morning.

Continued.

MACON, February 11.—[Special.]—On account of the illness of important counsel, the case of Bashinski vs. Nusbaum & Co., was continued to the 19th inst., by Judge Simmons, today.

The Mikado Ball.

MACON, February 11.—[Special.]—The ex-federal soldiers met here last night and organized a post of "G. A. R.," adopting as a name the W. S. Hancock Post, in compliment to the late distinguished deceased soldier. The post numbers fifty-six members.

The Guards' Bazaar.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—The Guards' Bazaar will be held upon entering two teams for the cavalry tournament of the Chatham Artillery centennial.

The Bible in Screens.

SYLVANIA, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Rev. H. P. Myers, agent for the American Bible Society of New York, organized the "Screens" county Bible Society Sunday. The society will soon be at the Volunteers' armory fair, for the benefit of that company.

Personal and Local Gossip.

MACON, February 11.—[Special.]—W. A. Jeter of Brunswick has returned to Macon. Judge T. J. Simmons has returned from the agricultural convention at Columbus.

Judge D. B. Harrell, of Preston, passed through the city on his way home from Columbus yesterday.

The telephone exchange has been putting up its list today. There are 201 names on the list and three years ago they started with thirty.

There will be an entertainment given up on a grand scale in honor of Captain Hoff Sims, at the armory of the Southern Baders.

George B. Turpin and J. H. Johnson have met with success.

D. E. Tullson, of Macon, is the official stenographer of the agricultural convention.

We are to have some theatrical treats at the

academy of music. "May Blossom" is on the boards for to-night.

Mr. John W. Parker, of Jasper county, was bound over in the sum of \$500 on a charge of illicit distilling, before Commissioner Irwin yesterday.

A big crowd of dove hunters leave for a day's shooting at Colley's station tomorrow.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

Deacons Elected—Death of an Old Citizen—A Mikado Ball.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—At the regular conference of the First Baptist Church last night, Robert A. Carson, John C. Cook, G. M. Dews and A. R. Wilkerson were elected deacons. The time for their ordination has not been fixed.

Mr. N. L. Smith, one of the oldest citizens of this city, died this morning. He was 95 years old.

The Juvenile society of St. Paul's church will give an entertainment at the Perry house tomorrow evening.

Miss Fanny Epping gave a delightful complimentary to visiting young ladies.

Dr. Cary, fish commissioner, has appointed Captain J. J. Slade, of this city, commissioner for Muscogee county.

The residence of Mr. J. B. Walker near McCall, Marion county, was burned early this morning.

A mikado ball will be given at the Perry house on the 25th of this month.

The last of the farmers and politicians have gone home and the city is quiet again.

A BURNING SHIP AT SEA.

A Sublimely Beautiful Spectacle Witnessed.

DARIEN, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Captain Hansen, of the Norwegian brig "King Carl," just arrived in port says:

On Sunday the 31st of December, when crossing the outer edge of the gulf stream a dense smoke could be observed ahead. At all speed the vessel was approaching the smoke.

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THE BODY OF A CHILD DEVOURED BY HOOTS.

TOCCOA, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—A Land of Fertility with a Thrifty and Contented Population.

LEXINGTON, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Oglethorpe county borders the northern granite region. It lies within the granite region, laid out in 1793. It is twenty-eight miles long and sixteen miles wide, containing 448 square miles; portions of it have since been added to Green, Madison and others.

Education is appreciated by the people of this county, formerly were very celebrated, and good schools still exist in this and other places in the county.

The religious denominations are, Baptists, Methodist, Presbyterians, and a few others.

The county is hilly, the western part is red

land, the central gray, and the eastern

partakes of several varieties. The land has long been noted for its fertility. The products are cotton, oats, rye, etc. Between ten and fifteen thousand bales of cotton are annually produced.

The citizens of this county are sociable, well informed and patriotic. Early settlers—Governor Mathews, T. M. Gilmer, John Gilmer, John Lumpkin, Hugh McGee and others.

There is an abundance of fine granite in this county. Gold has been found on Long creek and in many other places.

A great variety of beautiful quartz, iron, ore, agate, copper and many other minerals exist in various parts of the county. The climate is mild and healthy. Mr. Daniel Dupree lived till past eighty, Jake Eberhart, over ninety, Clifford Woodruff died over 104 years of age.

This county boasts of living winged footes.

Mr. Ortenan's little daughter, in Pike county, while visiting in burning off a new grove on Monday of last week caught on fire and burned to death.

Bob Reed, the successful Stewart county farmer, who is clearing \$3,000 a year and made \$40,000 in the last eleven years on his 1,200 acres of land, is a Marietta man. His father owned and resided at the ex-Governor McDonald place, on Dallas street. Bob grew up to young manhood in that town, and is a deserving son of a worthy sire.

Hon. J. W. Thair, of Baker county, represents the 11th district here, is spending a few days in Albany, reports.

Mr. A. D. Mathews, coming out of the war a penniless man, cannot even now write his name, is one of the most successful tillers of the soil. He now owns some two or three large plantations, and has his entire crop of cotton on hand, say 60 or 75 bales.

He has made money every year, making all his products, and has a large number of slaves.

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PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
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LEAVING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWSSTANDS IN
THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

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SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

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ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 12, 1886.

Indications for the South Atlantic States, taken at 1 o'clock, a. m.: Cloudy weather; light local rains, generally followed by fair weather; winds shifting to westerly in southern portion with slight colder weather; warmer southerly winds in northern portion, shifting to slightly colder westerly; rising barometer in southern portion, falling, followed by rising barometer in northern portion. East Gulf States: Fair weather; slowly rising temperature in western portion—slightly colder in eastern portion, followed by nearly stationary temperature; northwesterly winds becoming variable.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is an obstinate man, and now that he has decided to stand by Attorney General Garland, the latter must feel secure. The suit against the Bell telephone company will also be vigorously pressed to a final decision. The storm is a severe one, but Mr. Garland may come out on top yet.

CHICAGO can scarcely believe a man could be president of the United States for almost a year who had never seen Chicago. Such however is the present state of things. The Chicago Herald thinks the president should make haste to visit not only the south but Chicago also. It suggests that he make a southern trip and return by way of the west.

The law permits only three major generals. General Hancock is dead; General Pope will be placed on the retired list next month—leaving only General Schofield on active duty. There are six brigadier generals, namely, O. O. Howard, A. H. Terry, C. C. Augur, George Crook, Nelson A. Miles and D. S. Stanley. Generals Howard and Terry are entitled to promotion by seniority and custom, but Generals Crook and Miles are considered aspirants, and the chances are that the remaining two brigadiers would not object to promotion.

B'nai B'rith and Its Work.

The Hebrews have set the nation an example of practical philanthropy. Beyond doubt the B'nai B'rith is the model benevolent association of the world. It has eliminated pauperism from the Jewish race. The Jew never begs. No matter how unfortunate he may be in health or business, the helpful and earnest arm of his people are about him to uphold him and maintain him. The B'nai B'rith not only provides homes for its aged, its infirm and its orphans, that are homes in every essential of comfort and happiness, but it gives aid to its members who are in trouble and attention to those who are sick. With little red tape, with no ostentation, it does its perfect work. It has learned the rare art of giving with a grace that does not wound while it relieves. In praise and accomplishment the B'nai B'rith stands as the model. It will be seen in our report elsewhere that in providing for the orphan asylum of the fifth district of that order, the committee has limited the selection to the cities of Atlanta, Richmond and Washington. Atlanta was the most popular with the delegates, but her representatives agreed with others that it was best to leave the matter open to generous competition. The Atlanta members did not shrink from this competition. They feel that they are strong in themselves, and that they are backed by their brothers in the towns and cities of Georgia, the Carolinas, and even by friends in Virginia and Maryland. They have set their hearts on having this most sacred charge of their order confided to their care, and when the time comes they do not fear that Atlanta will fail to lead in the competition. For ourselves we have no fear. Our Jewish fellow-citizens are famous for their public spirit, their prosperity, their industry and integrity. They make an essential portion of Atlanta's citizenship, and Atlanta has no sons more devoted than they. Her reputation of the world is in their hands, and while they are put in competition with the capital city of the country, and the capital of the old dominion, we have no fear for the final result.

The London Riots.

"Revolution by due course of law" is too slow for the unemployed English artisans, and they are demanding relief at the hands of the government. A recent inquiry disclosed the terrible fact that 40 per cent of the skilled workmen in the East End of London are unemployed. These men, suffering from the want of food, were the basis of the recent meetings in Trafalgar square.

The times are very hard in all parts of the kingdom. Many of the factories have stopped, trade is very much depressed, and the agricultural interests are in a state of collapse. Thousands and tens of thousands in all parts of the country cannot find employment.

The suffering is intensified in London by the steady stream of unemployed men from the north.

The distress is real, and starving men do not always stop to consider the best avenue to relief. These men see in the brilliant shops of the great city, in the carriages that roll by them, in the gay assemblages of fashionable society, ample evidences of enormous wealth, and it is not easy to convince them that there is not something wrong in the laws and in the government itself. It is of course a little strange that this outbreak should have occurred under a liberal, almost radical, ministry instead of the tory ministry it superseded; but as before stated there is no accounting for the action of starving men when once they embark in a street demonstration.

There will be no serious demonstrations against Mr. Gladstone, however. The English working man has sense enough to know that he is a better friend of the people than any tory cabinet would be, and after he has thought the situation over he will be very apt to await for a response from the cabinet, before proceeding to extreme measures.

Even the socialists who harangued the recent meetings could not drive the immense crowds to fury. Not a life was lost. No one was seriously injured. A few stores and club houses and an occasional residence were looted, but this was the work, not of honest working men, but of the roughs and socialists who improved the opportunity to do mischief. There will be no bloodshed, and Mr. Gladstone will doubtless endeavor to lessen the prevailing distress so far as he can. He can not, however, usher in at one good times, including plenty of work and liberal pay. But the poor rates can be increased, and other means adopted to prevent people from actually starving to death. The struggle for existence in mighty London is something more painful than people in this country have ever experienced.

While as many as 150,000 people participated in the riots in Trafalgar square, yet they bore no comparison to the Gordon riots in 1780, which were directed against "popery." Lord George Gordon, a nobleman of weak mind, led the mob, and before long were lost over four hundred lives were lost and a vast amount of property was destroyed. There were riots in 1810, in 1815, in 1821, in 1832—directed against the duke of Wellington because he opposed the reform bill—in 1838, and in 1866. As a rule English mobs are noisy and not blood-thirsty, and the mobs that gathered about the Nelson monument this week very vigorously upheld the reputation of Englishmen in this respect. There were no murders, no confusions, no dynamite, but plenty of hustling and shouting. It was a severe one, but Mr. Garland may come out on top yet.

The Change of Gauge.

It goes without saying that the comparatively small mileage in the southeast should be brought into conformity with the general railroad gauge of the country. The gauge of the country is 4 feet 8 1/2 inches. The Pennsylvania system, and a few other roads, have a gauge of 4 feet 9 inches. When the Pennsylvania company gathered in the Fort Wayne road it was compelled to adopt a compromise between the standard gauge and a wider one that an idiotic law prescribed for its new western connection. But of the entire mileage of the country, not over five per cent has a gauge of 4 feet 9 inches; and if the south adopts the standard gauge, it is believed the Pennsylvania system will also conform. If it does not, a wheel gauge can be adopted in the south that will fit both the standard and the Pennsylvania gauge.

It would be a mistake to change our five-foot gauge to conform with the Pennsylvania system, when we could just as well adopt a gauge that would make our roads a part of the great railroad system of the country, and forever abolish all the delays and inconveniences and expenses of transients at points along the Ohio and Potomac rivers. It would be better to make no change than to make the change as partially resolved upon. A change to 4 feet 9 inches would simply transfer the muddle from the track to the wheels, and it is unreasonable to expect 90 per cent of the railroad system of the country to build wheels to suit an eccentric gauge. Let us keep the absurd 5-foot gauge until the way is clear to a change that does not involve a compromise wheel gauge or other unnecessary confusion. Manager Gault, of the Cincinnati Southern road, is emphatic in urging an acceptance of the standard gauge of the country at the coming meeting of the roads on the 16th of this month. It does not seem to think that this country largely consists of Pennsylvania.

A Phase of Ephraimism.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has a column editorial on "The Colored Exodus from the South." This able and esteemed contemporary remarks, not without glibness, that the colored exodus from the south is "gradually assuming important proportions." Such information, coming down upon us from the conscientious north, is entertaining to say the least. "Over three thousand have already left North Carolina alone, and similar stories come from most of the other southern states, particularly those on the Atlantic coast." The construction of this sentence is a little wild, but it has long been conceded that northern editors are not to be confined to either facts or grammar when they are writing of the south.

There is nothing more amusing than such articles as that upon which the *Globe-Democrat*, having been misled by some irresponsible correspondent, who is more intent on making up a telegram that will be paid for than he is in presenting facts, proceeds to moralize upon the situation. The condition of the negro is described as it exists in the perturbed imagination of the St. Louis writer, and the southern people are told of the danger that exists and their duty under the circumstances. Nothing could be more serious than the position the writer takes and nothing could be more dense than his ignorance. He shows in every word and line that he knows nothing whatever of the situation at the south, or of the condition of the negro, or of the relations existing between the races. He says:

"The St. Louis editor says: 'The words 'massacre' and 'murder' to this office are as foreign as the words 'murder' and 'massacre' to the bar in this city who can write a page of folly in a style fit to send to the printers. Some of them, methinks, too, of big practice and ready full of learned use of words, have a ready way of using words to mislead.' The fault is with their profession. Law is mostly composed of two things—precedent and authority. A lawyer is never satisfied with a statement of a fact until he has used the dictionary on it. Preachers run to words, too, but the writer of it is the only one who can use it. The use of italics in writing is an evidence of weakness on the part of the writer. When a man gets the right word it is to the best he can think of, and then it is to the best he can think of again. They are not to be used in any case, and then, clinging closely to her old father, she excused him of his foolishness and avarice. My heart failed me for this chaste scene, consisting of one or two shanties on bare sand, and then, clinging closely to her old father, she excused him of his foolishness and avarice. The train rolled on, but the image of the father and daughter standing there alone has not yet been effaced, and the words of the girl still ring in my ears—'What a town, papa!'

JOE HOWARD is a capital newspaper writer, but he has done a foolish thing, if the report is true that he left New York to his articles. Joe did one piece of work during the war that he did not dare to sign his name to, and that was his bogus proclamation of the president.

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PRINCE ALEXANDER TORLOKA, who was noted for his great wealth and having carried out many expensive public works in London, is dead.

REPRESENTATIVE HENDERSON, of South Carolina, introduced a bill to Congress to prohibit the importation of slaves.

THE point is made that as all the letters to the New York Times are signed "Old Subscriber" and "Constant Reader" they were probably written by the same person. This does not follow. Ninety-nine out of a hundred letters addressed to THE CONSTITUTION are signed "Subscriber." After all, we do not object to it. Such a signature is much better than "Pro Bono Publico." "Junius Brutus," etc.

If the dignified senate is feeling around for backbone it will find it in the white house.

A PHILADELPHIA paper wants the claims kicked out of that city. Who is to carry on business?

THE Chicago divines held a meeting the other day, to unite in an invitation to Sam Jones to visit their city. During the course of the meeting there was quite a lively tilt between the Rev. J. H. Worcester and the Rev. Dr. McPherson on the merits and definition of "slang." The Rev. Worcester is decidedly opposed to the introduction of slang into religious services, and not altogether sure about the propriety of importing Sam Jones into Chicago. Dr. McPherson, on the other hand, intimated that he didn't object to slang and bad grammar nearly so much as to many other bad things in the world. Mr. Worcester, who inferred from Dr. McPherson's remarks that the latter regarded "slang" and "bad grammar" as being

lessons of economy and prudence. They are beginning to save money; they are acquiring property, and they are making themselves homes.

And yet, in spite of all this, the editor of the *Globe-Democrat* and others of his kidney, who know nothing whatever of the situation here and who have not the slightest real sympathy for the negro, will continue to assert that the colored race is imposed upon by the whites. It is a phase of Ephraimism for which there is no adequate remedy.

The Two Husbands.

Mrs. Neff, of Honeybrook, Pa., is in good health. Bad as a quondam is, it is better than being in jail, and Mrs. Neff is by no means certain that she will escape a sojourn in a cross-barred cell.

This is the whole story. About ten years ago Mrs. Neff was the wife of a policeman named Samuel Adams. She did not like her husband's festive habits, and made frequent complaints. Adams often threatened to leave her for ten years, but she laughed at him and said "the devil would fetch him back." One night Adams went home with his month's wages, sixty dollars. He threw his wife a ten-dollar bill and went to bed. When the good woman awoke in the morning she found that Adams had skipped during the night. She made inquiries, but could learn nothing. After waiting patiently seven years, she concluded that he was a widow and married Mr. Neff.

Now comes the startling part of this history. Incidentally a sister-in-law of Mrs. Neff received a copy of the San Francisco Call. The paper contained a long notice of J. Samuel Adams, a great western cattle king. The article told how Adams had come from the east penniless, nearly ten years ago, and had prospered until his estate was worth \$250,000. The fact was stated that Adams habitually refused to say anything about his former life in the east. It was also mentioned that he was forty years of age. The sister-in-law, Mrs. Neff herself and the other relatives of the missing policeman had their suspicions excited. Could Samuel Adams and J. Samuel Adams be one and the same? There were strong reasons for answering the question in the affirmative. Naturally Mrs. Neff is in a state of mind. She wants to know whether she is a bigamist or not. Then, again, her second husband is a poor man, and the prospect of Adams redeeming his promise to return in ten years is tantalizing. If he comes home and invites her to share his cool quarter of a million she will be sorely tempted to go with him. Inquiries are being made to settle the question, but for several weeks to come Mrs. Neff will be in a state bordering on hysteria.

THE Blaine organists at the north are having a good deal of fun over the so-called telephone scandal. They have an opportunity not only of abusing leading democrats, but of getting well paid for it.

MILLERSBURG, Pa., is excited over a strange occurrence. Last Thursday there was a jolly crowd at the hotel. While they were imbibing Samuel Motter entered. A religious discussion arose and the Lord's supper was talked about. Motter became very earnest in his talk, and finally dared the men to indulge in an imitation of the supper. They agreed to have it with beer and bread, and accordingly a glass was filled with that beverage. They then knelt in mock humility, and with the beer in one hand and bread in the other, Motter went along distributing a bit and a sup to each. Suddenly, when he was about half through, a strange noise was heard, and looking up the men saw a sight that "made their blood run cold and froze the marrow in their bones." As near as the scared men could describe it, they declare that it was an immense ill-formed and foul beast, with great cloven feet, pointed horns, and eyes that flashed fire. With wild yell the men rushed out into the open air and scattered in every direction. Finally all of them reached their homes except Motter, who was away for a long time, and at last he arrived a maniac. He was put to bed and physicians summoned, but they could do nothing for him. He raved, howled, and prayed, declaring that he had seen the evil one and that he was lost. His torture was terrible, but nothing could be done to relieve him, and he died in the wildest agony. The deathbed scene is said to have been full of horrors.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, FEBRUARY 11.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT, KELLOGG,

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencil Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by The Constitution Reporters.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—Colonel Claud Estes, of Gainesville, was yesterday admitted to practice in the United States court.

CATES' NEW TRIAL.—Yesterday Judge Marshall J. Clarke granted Mr. G. W. Cates a new trial in his divorce case. Mr. Cates is represented by Mr. W. T. Moyers.

"HE IS OUT."—Mr. Frank X. Biley, the undertaker is out again. He bears an ugly scar over his right eye, and is a little weak yet. He will be himself again in a few days.

DRAINED WITH CHARGE.—The two small flags which hang in the council chamber were yesterday draped in mourning, by order of Mayor Hillyer, out of respect to the late General Hancock.

HE GROWS BETTER.—James L. Barnett, the paper hanger, who fell from a scaffold on Saturday last, and broke his collar bone, is mending quite rapidly. He expects to be out in a day or two.

HE IS NO BETTER.—John O'Neill, the Chattahoochee river planter, who was bitten by the mule several days ago, was no better yesterday. The physician who is attending Mr. O'Neill says that a change must take place in his condition within the next few days.

HE BROKE AN ANKLE.—Yesterday afternoon, T. F. Baker, who resides on Harris street, near the brewery, slipped on a banana skin, which caused him to slip and fall. In falling, Mr. Baker's entire weight was on his left leg, and the leg was broken just above the ankle joint.

THE BABY IS DOING WELL.—Atlanta Jones, the babe that was born in the Fulton county jail, is doing quite well. She is growing rapidly and the present indications are that she will outlive her mother's confinement.

The child has never been outside of the four walls of the jail.

HE GOT A WATCH.—Night before last a burglar broke into the general residence on Peachtree street, through a window which he forced open, and got away with a large silver watch and a gold chain. The burglar also carried away a purse containing six or seven dollars. The burglary was not detected until yesterday morning.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.—Last night about 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Pryor street, Miss Sallie Clark was married to Mr. Tom Harrison, of the firm of Harrison Bros., coal dealers. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of a few friends, and was performed by Rev. W. F. Glenn, of the First Methodist church.

YOUNG BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Nell Kelly and Charles Baily, two young negroes, were given cells in the city prison last night, by Patrolman Lynam. The two darkies are charged with burglary, and Patrolman Lynam has evidence enough to show that they were the burglars who opened Robertson's bar on Pryor street, one night last week.

WENT BACK TO GWINNETT.—Hamp, Graham, and a young woman who was working in Gwinnett county for some time past on account of a difficulty with a man named Adams, near Duluth, was arrested yesterday morning by Captain Crim. Subsequent to Graham's arrest a Gwinnett county officer came to Atlanta and will take Graham back to Lawrenceville today.

A SERIOUS LOSS.—Jefferson Thomas, whose home is on Fifth street, in the rear of the sixth ward, met with a serious accident early yesterday morning. Thomas was going along Strong street, and when near Emma street, fell into a deep hole. The fall was a hard one, and resulted in a dislocation of Thomas's left leg, at the hip joint. He was removed to the hospital, where Dr. C. T. Williams rendered the necessary attention.

MARRIED.—Last night at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride, on Peachtree street, Dr. R. B. Ridley was married to Mrs. J. F. Kiser, formerly Miss Cobbie Hood, of Cuthbert. Father Kirsch. The wedding was quiet affair, and was witnessed by Mrs. Devlin, Miss Clifford Kiser, sister and cousin of the bride, and Mr. Arthur Hood, Jr., of Cuthbert, a brother. The bridal couple left last night on trip to Cincinnati and Chicago.

A BLANKET STOLEN.—Yesterday Rev. R. J. Harwell went from Oxford to the Covington depot to come to Atlanta. He sat a valise on the platform and threw a blanket down beside it. He then went inside the waiting saloon and after being in there a few minutes, returned to the valise and found the blanket gone. Mr. Harwell thinks it was "stolen by an expert." He had used the blanket for twenty years in camp meeting campaigns and prised it very highly.

REFUSED TO DO SO.—The matter will be decided by the board of control in the terms of the report on January 1st, 1887.

A few matters of minor importance were disposed of, and the convention adjourned after adopting resolutions tendering the thanks of the Grand Lodge to the Gate City Lodge, and to its president, Dr. L. E. Borcher, for the many courtesies shown; to the lodge and citizens for their kind reception and hospitable treatment; to the officers and members for favors extended; to the Kinnall house proprietors for their kindness and attention; and to each and all for their untiring efforts to please and in every way add to the pleasure and comfort of the delegates and their ladies.

Last night the delegates were entertained at the parlors of Concordia hall, where refreshments were served, till a late hour.

THE LAST DAY.

THE B'NAI B'RITH CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

The Endowment Fund Question Settled—Atlanta's Chance for the Orphan Asylum—Resolutions of Thanks Adopted by the Convention—Last Night at Concordia Hall.

District grand lodge No. 5, I. O. O. B., closed its session yesterday evening at 7 o'clock.

This convention has been in session in this city for three days past, and in that time have accomplished a great deal of work planned for the future, had plenty to eat, something to drink, a large banquet, a ball, and lots of fun generally.

The session yesterday morning was devoted to discussing the endowment fund and board of trustees, the same question which occupied the time of the convention all Wednesday afternoon. As was stated yesterday, it had been decided that the first endowment fund of \$80,000 be centralized and converted into United States bonds. Yesterday the convention elected the following board of trustees for the paper management and investment of the endowment fund:

M. I. Ash, Sol Price, S. Salabes, of Maryland; A. Rice, H. Straus, District of Columbia; J. Hecht, A. Whitlock, of Virginia; H. Morris, of North Carolina; M. Furchtgott, of South Carolina; John J. Cohen, A. Danbury, of Georgia.

The board is organized as follows: W. A. Ash, Baltimore, chairman; J. Hecht, Norfolk, Va., vice chairman; S. S. Nyburg, Baltimore, secretary and treasurer.

A majority of the trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. No trustee shall be qualified to serve if his capital stock in the fund will give him a bond of less than two thousand dollars to be approved by the district grand lodge or the general committee. No member of the order shall be accepted as a bondsman on the bonds of the trustees or treasurer.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The fifth district B'nai B'rith will be established at Atlanta and built at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars.

The B'nai B'rith is a purely benevolent Hebrew organization. It has nine districts in the world, and in each district it maintains an orphan asylum. Ten years ago in Atlanta the grand lodge of the fifth district comprised of Maryland D. C., North and South, Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, organized an orphan asylum fund, which now amounts to \$10,000.

Before the organization of the present grand lodge, the members of Atlanta determined to try and get the orphan asylum established here. A purse of about twenty thousand dollars

was raised in a day canvas among the Hebrews, and this was tendered the grand lodge. The master was decided generally to accept the gift, at the hotel, and in the name of the B'nai B'rith.

It developed that B'nai B'rith of Washington and Baltimore were contesting with Atlanta for the asylum. It soon became plain that Atlanta had the call on them all, and if a vote was reached would get the asylum by a rousing majority. The friends of the other cities sought for delay, and to prevent the vote being taken, a committee, with Mr. Emilie Newman, of Savannah, a most capable gentleman, was selected, and was appointed to report on the whole matter.

His report was presented yesterday morning, and was received with applause. It provided that each city that wanted the asylum should make proposition to the grand lodge for its establishment. After considerable debate a committee of conference was proposed. This was plain all the time that Atlanta could not be beaten in the competition. The conference committee then submitted a report, which provided in substance:

First, that the orphan asylum should be established when

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS had been raised outside of the sinking fund.

Second, that the asylum should be established in the city of Atlanta, or Richmond, or Washington.

Third, that the location should be decided on January 1st, 1887.

Fourth, the city of the three names which offers the best proposition shall get the asylum.

Mr. Newman in a happy and graceful speech said he had no objection to the adoption of the conference report. Senator Lovett also spoke in favor of its adoption and said: "While I am a devoted son of Richmond I am satisfied as well as if the asylum was already established, that Atlanta will ultimately get it, still I am glad that my city will have an opportunity of saying what she will do, even if we do so with a certainty that Atlanta will get it." Mr. W. F. Davis spoke in favor of the report, as did Mr. L. C. Levy and others. It was finally adopted by a vote of sixty to one. The opposing member was Mr. Rice, of the Washington delegation. Attempts were made to get him to withdraw his vote, but he persistently refused to do so.

The matter will be decided by the board of control in the terms of the report on January 1st, 1887.

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THE HILL STATUE.

To Stand Covered with Cloth Until the Day for the Unveiling.

The statue of the late Senator B. H. Hill is in position. Yesterday the work on the pedestal was completed, and the statue was taken out of the box and placed on the pedestal just as it was. The statue is facing the city.

The senator is standing with one hand on his desk and the other in an easy position by his side. Before the statue was taken from the box the face was carefully wrapped in a linen cloth, and no one except the workmen saw it. As soon as the statue was in position it was wrapped in a covering of white cloth, which covered the pedestal. Nothing can be seen except the base.

The inscriptions on the pedestal are as follows:

On the front side—
BENJAMIN HARVEY HILL.
BORN SEPTEMBER 14, 1823,
DIED DECEMBER 6, 1882.

This monument is erected by his fellow citizens in commemoration of the indomitable courage, unrivaled eloquence and devoted patriotism of this illustrious dead.

On the reverse side—
"We are in the House of our fathers,
Our brothers are our companions,
And we are at home to stay, Thank God.""Who saves his country saves himself,
and all things; all things and all things save
the life of man. We hold the course that
lets all things die, dies himself ignobly,
And all things dying curse him.""The Union under the Constitution knows
No section, but does know all the states."
—Speech in the U. S. Senate, June 11, 1870.On the eastern side:—
"Member of the House of Representatives of Georgia, during 1851 and 1852; Senator of Georgia 1850 and 1860; Member of the Convention 1861; Beloved in private life; Distinguished at the bar; in public life; in social relations; he was at all times, the Champion of Human Liberty."On the western side:—
"Member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States; a member of the House of Representatives of Georgia, during 1861 and 1862; Member of the House of Representatives of the United States from 1875 to 1878; Member of the House of Representatives of the United States from 1878 to 1880; Member of the House of Representatives of Georgia, during 1880 and 1881."

Anderson GETS A CONTINUANCE.—Nat Anderson, the man who struck Turner in the face with a steel bar on the fifth ward, several days ago, was taken before Judge Landrum yesterday for a preliminary trial on the warrant charging him with assault with intent to kill. Anderson stated to the court that he was unwilling to go to trial without a witness who was absent and by whom he expected to show that he was the assailant party. Judge Landrum, who continued the case until the 18th instant, when it will be taken up again, the complainant, asserted that he will be able to show that he was not guilty of any disorderly conduct, notwithstanding the fact that he was fined three dollars and cost by Judge Anderson in police court.

The statue will be unveiled in April.

C. B. TYLER FAILS.

A Creditor Presses Him to the Wall, and He Makes an Assignment.

Mr. C. B. Tyler, the well known haberdasher, assigned yesterday under peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Tyler says:

"My business is good—very much larger than for the same months last year. I was prosperous and had no idea of trouble. Day before yesterday a lawyer walked into my store with a bill from a house I had been trading with ever since I have been in business, and demanded instant payment of the amount, which was only a few dollars more than I ever had, and had never had the slightest trouble, but they became alarmed at the stories that have been sent out about Atlanta, to the effect that the city was being ruined by prohibition, and its rich men leaving it, and they gave their attorney orders to close up the account. The same attorney received from New York on Tuesday a bill against me for \$1,000, and I was compelled to pay it, as I had no money to pay it. The same attorney sent up a presentation, and could have paid ten times as much. The same stories about Atlanta have alarmed the New York house. I was unable to give security, and I therefore assigned it to Mr. Thos. Hammond for the protection of my other creditors."

"Your business has been good?"

"Excellent! I want no better business. If I am able to get out of this, as I hope I will be, the foolish stories about Atlanta are going down, and her good men leaving brought against me a bill that I was unable to meet. That is all there is of it."

Mr. Tyler expressed a hope that there would be some reasonable arrangement of the master under which he could resume business. His debts amount to \$5,400 and his assets are about that amount. W. M. and R. J. Lowry are preferred for \$1,100.

THE PROHIBITION CONTEST.

The Case to be Rehearsed by the Supreme Court Next Week.

The supreme court will very soon reach the prohibition election case, as that notable contest is at the heel of the Atlanta circuit which is now before the court. It is expected that the case will be argued the last of next week or the first of the succeeding week.

All the questions in issue will be presented to the attention of the court, but it is not generally believed that the court will rule on the constitutionality of the prohibition bill, at least so far as the domestic wine feature is concerned. There are two cases, but it is understood they will be argued together. One is the case in which the injunction was asked and refused, and the other is the case in which a man's house was asked for, containing Ordinary Calhoun in his contest. It will be very earnestly urged that Ordinary Calhoun declared the result before the temporary injunction was dissolved. The ordinary had the declaration of the result already drawn up and signed, and merely filled in the date when the judge announced his decision from the bench, but did so before the order was signed dissolving the injunction.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

A Verdict for Non-Residence with the Moors.

In the United States court yesterday in the case of W. C. Wilcox vs. the Nacoochee Gold mining company, the jury returned a verdict awarding \$2,500 to Mr. Wilcox. The amount sued for was \$1,000 salary as secretary for the company four years. The case was hotly contested. Mr. Wilcox was represented by Col. C. C. Jones.

In the district court ten men who have been violating the revenue laws, had their cases disposed of. The following parties pleaded guilty: John Harris, removing and concealing, sentence suspended; John Hix, distilling and working, two months and \$100; Calvin Smith, working and removing, three months and \$100; George Laddith, Rean Ray and W. F. Davis, removing and concealing, sentence suspended; James Russell, removing and concealing, four months and \$100; Eliphey Lance, removing and concealing, one month; Monroe Pettigrew, removing, sentence suspended; Timmons Pettigrew, same.

Park street church is going to have a good library. They have requested their friends to contribute a valuation donation of any kind of book or money. Next Monday night they will have a valentine book reception with an address by Rev. J. W. Lee, of Trinity, on Books and Reading.

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1886 McBride & Co. 1886

China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filters, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORP. U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, February 11, 9:00 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment, time at each place named:

	Barometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.02	40	E	9	0.0	Li rain.
Savannah	29.99	61	E	10	0.0	Li rain.
Jacksonville	30.05	57	N E	16	0.0	Foggy.
Montgomery	29.98	58	S E	18	0.0	Fair.
New Orleans	30.03	49	N W	7	0.0	Cloudy.
Gainesville	30.14	51	S E	11	0.0	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6 a. m.	30.11	56.4	40	9	0.0	Cloudy.
10 a. m.	30.09	56.5	41	10	0.0	Cloudy.
12 p. m.	30.09	56.5	41	16	0.0	Fair.
4 p. m.	29.96	54.5	5	18	0.0	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.96	54.5	5	11	0.0	Cloudy.

Maximum ther. 58.3
Minimum ther. 49.0
Total rain fall. .00

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

88 Marietta St., opposite Opera House.

Old Books, Seaside, Lovell's Libraries. Confederate Money bought and sold, school books and supplies. Full line school and staple stationery, 60,000 rare, standard and miscellaneous volumes to select from. Persons out of the city desiring to buy or sell write for particulars.

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

DIAMONDS.

J. P. STEVENS,
47 WHITEHALL ST.

PERSONAL.

SIDNEY Root has gone for a brief visit to New Orleans.

B. A. STOVALL, of Augusta, is visiting the city.

T. J. LYON, of Cartersville, passed through Atlanta last night on his return home from the state agricultural convention.

HON. A. C. WESTBROOK, of Albany, is a guest of the Kimball.

F. B. BURNEY and Miss Burney, of Madison, in the city on their return home from a visit to friends in Macon.

B. R. FLEMISTER, of Griffin, was in Atlanta yesterday.

O. M. BUETON, of Monticello, is at the Kimball.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, of Rome, visited Atlanta yesterday.

A PARTY of friends consisting of Dr. J. P. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. James Swann, Mr. and Mrs. M. Inman, Miss Amy Dick and Miss Nellie Inman returned from Florida yesterday after a pleasant trip of nearly three weeks.

GEORGE P. WOODS, of the Hawkinsville Dispatch, reached Atlanta last night. He beat his record in getting to Atlanta in a single day. Eddie Woods, a native, has the badge which shows how he stands. He is here in the interest of the prohibitionists of his county.

John T. Raymond. From the Philadelphia Record.

The performances at the Walnut street theater during the past week have drawn crowds to Mr. Fleishman's beautiful theater, the business thus far being the largest of the season. Mr. Ray- mond, the manager, has given a large party for the New Year's holiday. The role of the Justice, Aeneas Posket, fits the genial star like a glove, and affords him more opportunities for art than any other. He is in full form, and while his drollery is in itself irresistible, the excellent support adds vastly to the ensemble effect of the performance. A play so droll, so admirably acted, so soundly mounted, has rarely been seen on the Philadelphia stage.

Kellogg. Today the illustrious prima donna will arrive in our city, from Augusta, and will stay at the Kimball, where one of the best apartments has been reserved for her. We welcome with delight this lady in the gate city, and we will give her a hearty welcome at the opera house. As Americans, we are proud of the fact that our country is great since our country produced: as lovers of music, we are happy to hear a lady who has had no equal even in Europe. We hope our people will be as much pleased. The culture and refinement of a city can be gauged by the size of the audience attending such occasions. We predict, therefore, that the theater will be crowded.

Strakosch English Opera Company. The advance sale of seats for the opera of "Il Trovatore" is now begun at Wilson & Bruckner's. We advise our readers to buy early their tickets not only for this, but also for the three performances. This opportunity to buy a first class opera, complete in all its details, at a low price, may not be offered again for years, and it would be a pity to let it pass. On such occasion even the man in very moderate circumstances can afford to make that little investment pleasure.

Supreme Court of Georgia. OCTOBER TERM, 1885.

ATLANTA, February 11, 1886. List of Circumstances showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Atlanta Circuit. HEEB OF DOCKET.

Blue Ridge. 2 Flint. 2

Western. 2 Rome. 3

Oconee. 1 Middle. 1

Southwestern. 1 Middle. 1

Chas. T. Hopkins, Esq., was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT. No. 1. Miller vs. Wallace et al. Habers Corps, from City Court of Atlanta. Argued. King & Spalding, for plaintiff in error. Hillyer & Bro. for defendants.

No. 2. State vs. Specific Co. et al. vs. Davis. Motion to make public, from Fulton. Argued. Reinhart & O'Neill. Haygood & Martin, for plaintiff in error. R. Arnold, for defendant.

No. 3. Holloman vs. W. H. Holloman, from Fulton. Argued. Milledge & Smith. Reinhart & Reinhart, for plaintiff in error. B. F. Abbott, for defendant.

No. 4. Robinson vs. Woodmansee et al. Contested.

No. 5. Parfis vs. Highwater. Contested, from Fulton. Argued. Gray, for plaintiff in error. R. J. Jordan, for defendant.

No. 6. Lovejoy vs. Norcross. Case from City Court of Atlanta. Hopkins & Glenn, for plaintiff in error. D. P. & Son & T. P. Westmoreland, for defendant.

No. 7. Concluding argument of Mr. Glenn, the Court adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

DRY GOODS.

All Heavy Wool Goods AT COST.

We are determined not to carry our heavy wool goods through the summer if low prices will sell them. Call this week and see.

SEE OUR LADIES' CLOAKS!

SEE OUR FINE BLANKETS!

SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS!

See our heavy wool dress goods and price them. You can make your selections from the largest and most magnificent stock in the south. We have a large number of low priced goods of the same quality can be found. For black and colored silks with new styles and trimmings see our stock. The best is the cheapest. 2,000 yards remnants at 1/2 cost.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

First Grand Excursion TO CALIFORNIA

VIA THE

Georgia Pacific R'y

AND

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

LEAVES NEW ORLEANS

FEBRUARY 21ST, 1886.

GOOD TO RETURN WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

LOWEST RATES EVER KNOWN

TO THE

PACIFIC COAST.

Atlanta, Ga., to San Francisco and return.

Savannah, Ga. 112 00

Macon, Ga. 112 00

Augusta, Ga. 112 00

Chamberlain, S. C. 115 00

Charlotte, N. C. 120 00

Aniston, Ala. 110 00

Oxford, Ala. 110 00

COMPLETE SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

Atlanta, Ga., to San Francisco and return.

Accommodations can now be secured by addressing or calling on

S. B. WEBB, F. WYLY JR.,

Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

ALEX. S. THWEATT, G. S. BARNUM,

Gen'l Trav. Agt., Birmingham, Ala.

MAIL AGENT FRANK HURT.

Mr. Morris B. Frank is in a collision on the West Point Road.

Mr. Morris B. Frank, route agent on the Atlanta and West Point road, was seriously injured in an accident near Newnan yesterday morning.

Mr. Frank is a brother to Mr. Joe Frank, chief clerk in the mail route service.

Mr. Frank was mail agent on the West Point train which was due in Atlanta yesterday afternoon at half past one. The train left Montgomery yesterday morning behind time and when it passed LaGrange was still behind. One mile below Newnan the South Georgia and North Alabama railroad crosses the West Point track. The two tracks cross almost at right angles. Just as the West Point train approached the crossing the engine drawing the north Alabama train reached the crossing. Both trains were moving at a good speed when the engineers first saw each other, and they were unable to stop. The two engines came together with a terrible roar. The north Alabama engine was turned almost end over end, and the engine standing on the West Point track. Just before the engines struck, the engineers and conductors jumped and escaped injury. Mr. Frank, who was in the mail car, was badly bruised and shaken up. Mr. James G. Hester, who was in the car with Mr. Frank was also injured, but slightly. The collision tore up the track terribly, and derailed all trains. The train reached Atlanta last night at seven. Mr. Frank was brought up on it. Although severely, he is not dangerously hurt.

HE BOUGHT A RESTAURANT.

A Young Man Comes to Atlanta and Does a Fine Job.

A. M. Miller is a young white man.

Miller came to Atlanta on the last of January and left without telling anyone good-bye some time Wednesday night.

During his brief sojourn in Atlanta, however, he managed to get ahead of the world. When enough ahead he skipped out.

But the way of the transgressor is hard and Miller will return to the city.

Miller's departure was detected early yesterday morning at a time when he had not yet arrived at the opera house.

As Americans, we are proud of the fact that our country is great since our country produced: as lovers of music, we are happy to hear a lady who has had no equal even in Europe. We hope our people will be as much pleased. The culture and refinement of a city can be gauged by the size of the audience attending such occasions. We predict, therefore, that the theater will be crowded.

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He Improves.

Coroner Haynes was much better yesterday.

He has been improving rapidly for the past two or three days, and his friends